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TITLE: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
DEVELOPING TRAFFIC MESSAGES

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1 **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR**
2 **DEVELOPING TRAFFIC MESSAGES**

3 **REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

4 The present application is related to the co-pending application entitled
5 **“METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING TRAFFIC MESSAGES”** filed on the
6 same date herewith, Attorney Docket No. N0167US, the entire disclosure of which is
7 incorporated by reference herein. The present application is also related to the co-
8 pending application entitled **“METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING TRAFFIC**
9 **MESSAGES”** filed on the same date herewith, Attorney Docket No. N0173US, the entire
10 disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. Additionally, the present
11 application is related to the co-pending application entitled **“METHOD AND SYSTEM**
12 **FOR DEVELOPING TRAFFIC MESSAGES”** filed on the same date herewith, Attorney
13 Docket No. N0174US, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

14

15 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

16 The present invention relates to a system and method for providing traffic data to
17 mobile users, such as vehicles traveling on roads, and more particularly, the present
18 invention relates to a system and method that develops traffic messages for broadcast.

19 In some metropolitan areas and countries, systems have been implemented that
20 broadcast data messages that contain up-to-the-minute reports of traffic and road
21 condition information. These systems broadcast the data messages on a continuous,
22 periodic, or frequently occurring basis. Receivers installed in vehicles that travel in the
23 region receive the data messages. The receivers decode the data messages and make the
24 information in the messages available to the vehicle drivers.

25 The traffic data message broadcast systems have several advantages over radio
26 stations simply broadcasting traffic reports. For example, with the traffic data message
27 broadcasting systems, a driver can obtain the traffic information quickly. The driver does
28 not have to wait until the radio station broadcasts a traffic report. Another advantage of

1 the traffic data message broadcast systems is that the driver does not have to listen to
2 descriptions of traffic conditions for areas remote from his or her location. Another
3 advantage of traffic data message broadcast systems is that more detailed and possibly
4 more up-to-date information can be provided. In these types of systems, the data
5 messages conform to one or more pre-established specifications or formats. The in-
6 vehicle receivers decode the traffic data messages using the pre-established specifications
7 or formats.

8 One system for broadcasting traffic and road condition information is the Radio
9 Data System-Traffic Message Channel (“RDS-TMC”). The RDS-TMC system is used in
10 some European countries. The RDS-TMC system broadcasts messages to vehicles using
11 an FM station data channel. RDS-TMC messages are broadcast regularly or at varying
12 intervals.

13 One challenge with broadcasting traffic and road condition messages is creating
14 these messages. Traffic and road condition data may be collected from a variety of
15 sources in a variety of different data formats. The traffic and road condition data must be
16 assimilated and transformed into a group of messages that indicate relevant traffic and
17 road conditions. Additionally, the broadcast bandwidth for the messages may be limited,
18 so only a limited number of messages may be broadcast. Furthermore, the end user
19 computing platform may only be able to handle a limited number of messages.
20 Moreover, the end user computing platform may desire to select the traffic messages
21 relevant to its present location.

22 Accordingly, it would be beneficial to have a way to collect traffic and road
23 condition data, to develop a group of messages that indicate relevant traffic and road
24 conditions for broadcast.

25

26 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

27 To address these and other objectives, the present invention comprises a method
28 for developing traffic messages. Data indicating traffic speed at a plurality of locations
29 on a road network are obtained. Each of the locations is assigned a unique location
30 reference code. The data indicating traffic speed for the location reference codes
31 assigned to locations along a road of the road network are evaluated. Locations reference

1 codes along the road having related traffic speeds are grouped into at least one congestion
2 event along the road. The congestion events are transmitted as traffic messages.

3

4 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5 Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating components of a traffic broadcast system in a
6 geographic region.

7 Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating components of the traffic broadcast system
8 and one of the vehicles with an on-board navigation system, as shown in Figure 1.

9 Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating the components of a central facility of the
10 traffic broadcast system as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

11 Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating the steps performed by the central facility
12 illustrated in Figure 3.

13 Figure 5 is an example of a portion of a traffic location table illustrated in Figure
14 3.

15 Figure 6 is a flow chart of the steps performed by the central facility to resolve the
16 collected traffic and road condition data.

17 Figure 7 is a flow chart of the steps performed by the central facility to aggregate
18 the traffic data.

19 Figure 8 is a diagram illustrating a road with traffic location codes and
20 corresponding speed data.

21 Figure 9 is a flow chart of the steps performed by the central facility to prioritize
22 the traffic and road condition data.

23 Figure 10 is a diagram illustrating data components included in one of the traffic
24 messages.

25 Figure 11 is a flow chart of the steps performed by the central facility to format
26 the traffic data into traffic messages.

27 Figure 12 illustrates formation of broadcast service areas within the geographic
28 region of Figure 1.

29 Figure 13a is a diagram illustrating a traffic packet.

30 Figure 13b is a diagram illustrating a service provider message included in the
31 traffic packet of Figure 13a.

1 Figure 13c is a diagram illustrating a traffic message included in the traffic packet
2 of Figure 13a.
3

4 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE**
5 **PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

6 I. TRAFFIC INFORMATION BROADCAST SYSTEM - OVERVIEW

7 Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating a geographic region 10. The geographic region
8 10 includes a road network 12 comprising numerous road segments 14 on which
9 numerous vehicles 16 travel. The vehicles 16 may include cars, trucks, buses, bicycles,
10 motorcycles, etc. The geographic region 10 may be a metropolitan area, such as the New
11 York metropolitan area, the Chicago metropolitan area, or any other metropolitan area.
12 Alternatively, the geographic region 10 may be a state, province, or country, such as
13 California, Illinois, France, England, or Germany. Alternatively, the geographic region
14 10 can be a combination of one or more metropolitan areas, states, countries and so on.

15 A traffic information broadcast system 20 broadcasts traffic messages 22
16 regarding the traffic and road conditions on the road network 12 in the geographic region
17 10. A traffic information provider 24 operates the traffic information broadcast system
18 20. Some or all of the vehicles 16 include suitable equipment that enables them to
19 receive the traffic messages 22 broadcast by the traffic information broadcast system 20.
20 The traffic messages 22 may also be received and used in systems that are not installed in
21 vehicles (e.g., "non-vehicles 18"). These non-vehicles 18 may include workstations,
22 personal computers, personal digital assistants, networks, pagers, televisions, radio
23 receivers, telephones, and so on. The non-vehicles 18 that receive the traffic messages 22
24 may obtain them in the same manner as the vehicles, i.e., by broadcast. Alternatively, the
25 non-vehicles 18 may receive the traffic messages 22 by other means, such as over
26 telephone lines, over the Internet, via cable, and so on. The systems in the vehicles 16 or
27 in the non-vehicles 18 that receive the traffic messages 22 may include various different
28 platforms as known to those skilled in the art.

29 Figure 2 shows diagrammatically the components of the traffic information
30 broadcast system 20 and one of the vehicles 16 in Figure 1. The traffic information
31 broadcast system 20 provides for collecting of data relating to traffic and road conditions,

1 developing traffic messages from the collected data, and transmitting the traffic messages
2 22 to the vehicles 16 and non-vehicles 18 in the region 10 on a regular and continuing
3 basis.

4 The traffic information broadcast system 20 includes a central facility 26 operated
5 by the traffic information provider 24. The central facility 26 includes equipment and
6 programming 26(1) for collecting the data relating to traffic and road conditions in the
7 region 10 from various sources or manual input. The central facility 26 also includes
8 equipment and programming 26(2) for developing the traffic messages from the collected
9 traffic and road condition data. Furthermore, the central facility 26 includes suitable
10 equipment and programming 26(3) for broadcasting the traffic messages 22. To
11 broadcast the traffic messages 22, the traffic information broadcast system 20 includes
12 transmission equipment 28. The transmission equipment 28 may comprise one or more
13 FM transmitters, including antennas, or other wireless transmitters. The transmission
14 equipment 28 provides for broadcasting the traffic messages 22 throughout the region 10.
15 The transmission equipment 28 may be part of the traffic information broadcast system
16 20, or alternatively, the transmission equipment 28 may use equipment from other types
17 of systems, such as cellular or paging systems, satellite radio, FM radio stations, and so
18 on, to broadcast traffic messages 22 to the vehicles 16 and non-vehicles 18 in the region.
19 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 transmits the traffic messages 22 to a
20 broadcaster that broadcasts the traffic messages 22. (For purposes of this disclosure and
21 the appended claims, the broadcasting of traffic messages is intended to include any form
22 of transmission, including direct wireless transmission.)

23 Vehicles 16 and non-vehicles 18 in the region 10 have appropriate equipment for
24 receiving the traffic messages 22. In one embodiment, installed in some of the vehicles
25 16 are a navigation system 30 that can receive and use the traffic messages 22. As shown
26 in Figure 2, the navigation system 30 is a combination of hardware and software
27 components. In one embodiment, the navigation system 30 includes a processor 32, a
28 drive 34 connected to the processor 32, and a non-volatile memory storage device 36 for
29 storing navigation application software programs 38 and possibly other information. The
30 processor 32 may be of any type used in navigation systems.

1 The navigation system 30 may also include a positioning system 40. The
2 positioning system 40 may utilize GPS-type technology, a dead reckoning-type system,
3 or combinations of these, or other systems, all of which are known in the art. The
4 positioning system 40 may include suitable sensing devices that measure the traveling
5 distance speed, direction, and so on, of the vehicle. The positioning system 40 may also
6 include appropriate technology to obtain a GPS signal, in a manner that is known in the
7 art. The positioning system 40 outputs a signal to the processor 32. The navigation
8 application software program 38 that is run on the processor 32 may use the signal from
9 the positioning system 40 to determine the location, direction, speed, etc., of the vehicle
10 16.

11 Referring to Figure 2, the vehicle 16 includes a traffic message receiver 42. The
12 receiver 42 may be a satellite radio or FM receiver tuned to the appropriate frequency
13 used by the traffic broadcast information system 20 to broadcast the traffic messages 22.
14 The receiver 42 receives the traffic messages 22 from the traffic data provider 24. (In an
15 alternative in which the traffic messages are sent by a direct wireless transmission, such
16 as via a cellular wireless transmission, the receiver 42 in the vehicle 16 may be similar or
17 identical to a cellular telephone.) The receiver 42 provides an output to the processor 32
18 so that appropriate programming in the navigation system 30 can utilize the traffic
19 messages 22 broadcast by the traffic broadcast system 20 when performing navigation
20 functions, as described more fully below.

21 The navigation system 30 also includes a user interface 44 that allows the end
22 user (e.g., the driver or passengers) to input information into the navigation system. This
23 input information may include a request to use the navigation features of the navigation
24 system 30.

25 The navigation system 30 uses a geographic database 46 stored on a storage
26 medium 48. In this embodiment, the storage medium 48 is installed in the drive 34 so
27 that the geographic database 46 can be read and used by the navigation system 40. In one
28 embodiment, the geographic data 46 may be a geographic database published by
29 Navigation Technologies of Chicago, Illinois. The storage medium 48 and the
30 geographic database 46 do not have to be physically provided at the location of the
31 navigation system 30. In alternative embodiments, the storage medium 48, upon which

1 some or all of the geographic data 46 are stored, may be located remotely from the rest of
2 the navigation system 30 and portions of the geographic data provided via a
3 communications link, as needed.

4 In one exemplary type of system, the navigation application software program 38
5 is loaded from the non-volatile memory 36 into a RAM 50 associated with the processor
6 32 in order to operate the navigation system 30. The processor 32 also receives input
7 from the user interface 44. The input may include a request for navigation information.
8 The navigation system 30 uses the geographic database 46 stored on the storage medium
9 48, possibly in conjunction with the outputs from the positioning system 40 and the
10 receiver 42, to provide various navigation features and functions. The navigation
11 application software program 38 may include separate applications (or subprograms) that
12 provide these various navigation features and functions. These functions and features
13 may include route calculation 52 (wherein a route to a destination identified by the end-
14 user is determined), route guidance 54 (wherein detailed directions are provided for
15 reaching a desired destination), map display 56, and vehicle positioning 58 (e.g., map
16 matching).

17 Also included in the programming 38 on the navigation system is location
18 referencing programming 60. The location referencing programming 60 facilitates using
19 data contained in the traffic messages 22 when performing navigation functions. A
20 method for providing this feature is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,438,561, entitled
21 “METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR USING REAL-TIME TRAFFIC BROADCASTS
22 WITH NAVIGATION SYSTEMS”, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by
23 reference herein. U.S. Patent No. 6,438,561 discloses a method and system in which
24 location reference codes used in traffic messages 22 are related to geographic data used
25 by the navigation system 30 thereby enabling navigation system 30 to use the information
26 contained in traffic message broadcasts. Using data from broadcast traffic messages 22
27 together with a geographic database 46 allows the navigation system 30 to provide route
28 calculation that considers up-to-the-minute traffic and road conditions when determining
29 a route to a desired destination.

30 Other functions and programming 62 may be included in the navigation system
31 30. The navigation application program 38 may be written in a suitable computer

1 programming language such as C, although other programming languages, such as C++
2 or Java, are also suitable. All of the components described above may be conventional
3 (or other than conventional) and the manufacture and use of these components are known
4 to those of skill in the art.

5

6 II. METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING TRAFFIC MESSAGES

7 A. General Overview

8 The traffic information broadcast system 20 provides for collecting of data
9 indicating traffic and road conditions, developing traffic messages from the collected
10 data, and transmitting the traffic messages 22 to the vehicles 16 and non-vehicles 18 in
11 the region 10 on a regular and continuing basis. The traffic information broadcast system
12 20 includes the central facility 26 that develops traffic messages 22. The central facility
13 26 includes suitable equipment and programming 26(2) for developing the traffic
14 messages 22 as illustrated in Figure 3. The suitable equipment and programming 26(2)
15 for developing the traffic messages 22 is a combination of hardware and software
16 components. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 includes a computing platform
17 70, such as a personal computer, having a processor 72, RAM 74, user interface 76,
18 communication system 78 and non-volatile storage device 80 for storing a traffic message
19 program 82 that develops the traffic messages 22. An operator may use the user interface
20 76 to manually enter and edit traffic information. The central facility 26 also includes a
21 geographic database 84 containing geographic data representing the road network 12 of
22 the geographic region 10. In one embodiment, the geographic database 84 may contain
23 the geographic data published by Navigation Technologies of Chicago, Illinois.

24 Figure 4 illustrates the steps performed by the traffic message program 82 of the
25 central facility 26 to develop the traffic messages 22. At step 86, the central facility 26
26 collects traffic and road condition data from a variety of sources with a collection
27 subprogram 88. Because the central facility 26 may collect traffic and road condition
28 data from a variety of sources, the collected traffic and road condition data may be in a
29 variety of forms. Thus, at step 90, the central facility 26 converts the collected data into a
30 unified data format representing traffic and road conditions at identified locations along
31 the road network 12 with a conversion subprogram 92. In one embodiment, the central

1 facility 26 converts the collected data into a set of traffic flow data and a set of traffic
2 incident data, as described more fully below in conjunction with Figure 6.

3 Because the traffic flow data may contain indications of traffic flow speeds at
4 many identified locations along the same road or connected road segments 14 of the road
5 network 12, at step 94, the central facility 26 aggregates traffic flow data representing
6 contiguous locations having below normal flow conditions with an aggregation
7 subprogram 96 into a set of aggregated traffic flow data, as described more fully below in
8 conjunction with Figures 7 and 8. The aggregated traffic flow data provides a model of
9 the traffic flow conditions as would be perceived by a driver traveling along the road.

10 Because only a limited number of traffic messages may be broadcasted or handled
11 by the navigation system 30, at step 98, the central facility 26 prioritizes the aggregated
12 traffic flow data and traffic incident data with a prioritization subprogram 100 into a set
13 of prioritized traffic data, as described more fully below in conjunction with Figure 9.

14 At step 102, the central facility 26 formats the prioritized traffic data into traffic
15 messages 22 with a formatting subprogram 104, as described more fully below in
16 conjunction with Figures 10, 11 and 12. After any necessary formatting into traffic
17 messages 22, the central facility 26 distributes the traffic messages 22 for broadcast at
18 step 106 with a distribution subprogram 108, as described more fully below in
19 conjunction with Figures 13a, 13b and 13c.

20

21 B. Traffic Location Tables

22 The central facility 26 includes traffic location tables 110 stored on non-volatile
23 storage device 80. The traffic information provider 24 has developed the traffic location
24 tables 110 to identify locations on the road network 12 for which traffic messages 22 may
25 be developed. In one embodiment, the traffic location tables 110 are designed to be
26 consistent with the RDS-TMS protocol.

27 Figure 5 illustrates an example of a portion 112 of one of the traffic location
28 tables 110. The traffic location table 112 includes a table identification number (“Table
29 ID”) 114 that identifies the table. In one embodiment, the table identification number is a
30 two-digit number, such as 06, uniquely identifying the traffic location table. The traffic
31 location table 112 also includes a location identification code column (“Location ID”)

1 116. In one embodiment, the location identification code is a five-digit number, such as
2 05529, that uniquely identifies a location on the road network 12.

3 The traffic location table 112 includes a location type column 118. In one
4 embodiment, locations are of three types: area (“A6”), linear (“L1”), and point (“P1”).
5 Area is a predefined portion of the geographic region 10, such as a partition on a county
6 boundary or metropolitan area, for example “San Diego Metro.” Linear (“L1”) is a pre-
7 defined section of road or entire road, such as a portion of a highway. Point (“P1”) is a
8 pre-defined location along a road, such as a ramp intersection, a road junction, a
9 tollbooth, a bridge/tunnel, a rest area, beginning/end of a road, administrative level or
10 boundary.

11 The traffic location table 112 also includes a road number column 120. In one
12 embodiment, the road number 120 is an alphanumeric representation of the road number
13 of the road or highway, such as “I-5.” Additionally, the traffic location table 112
14 includes a road name column 122. In one embodiment, the road name 122 is an
15 alphanumeric representation of the road name of the road or highway, such as “Lake
16 Shore Drive.”

17 Furthermore, the traffic location table 112 includes a first name column 124. For
18 area locations, the first name is a name of the area. For linear locations, the first name is
19 the direction of travel toward the negative end of the linear. In one embodiment, linear
20 locations have pre-defined directions with a positive direction from the southernmost
21 point location to the northernmost point location or from the western most point location
22 to the eastern most point location (other directions are also possible). For point locations,
23 the first name is the location name, such as the junction name. The traffic location table
24 112 also includes a second name column 126. For area locations and point locations, the
25 second name is not populated. For linear locations, the second name is the direction of
26 travel toward the positive end of the linear.

27 Additionally, the traffic location table 112 includes an area reference column 128.
28 The area reference contains the area identification code in which the linear location and
29 point locations belong. The traffic location table 112 also includes a linear reference
30 column 130. The linear reference contains the linear identification code of which the
31 point locations belong.

1 Furthermore, the traffic location table 112 includes a negative offset column 132
2 that contains the location identification code of the previous location. For point locations,
3 the negative offset is the location identification code of the previous point location. As
4 described above, linear locations have pre-defined directions with a positive direction
5 from the southernmost point location to the northernmost point location or from the
6 western most point location to the eastern most point location. Thus, the negative offset
7 is the previous point location in the negative direction. The traffic location table 112
8 includes a positive offset column 132 that contains the location identification code of the
9 next location. For point locations, the positive offset is the location identification code of
10 the next point location in the positive direction.

11 Moreover, the traffic location table 112 includes a latitude column 136 and a
12 longitude column 138. For point locations, the latitude and longitude location value for a
13 point at the point location is provided.

14 In one embodiment, the traffic information provider 24 has location tables 110 for
15 each country. A country code associated with a set of location tables 110 identifies the
16 country represented by the tables.

17 Figure 5 and the above description illustrate one example of the traffic location
18 tables 110. In alternative embodiments, the traffic location table 110 may include
19 different elements or columns. Additionally, the traffic location table may have different
20 formats than illustrated in Figure 5.

21

22 C. Data Collection

23 As illustrated in Figure 4, the central facility 26 collects traffic and road condition
24 data from a variety of sources at step 86. Generally, the collected traffic data comprises a
25 location description and an event description of a traffic or road condition. The location
26 description identifies a location or locations along the road network affected by the traffic
27 or road condition. The event description identifies a type of traffic or road condition.
28 The collected traffic data may also include a duration description. The duration
29 description identifies when the traffic or road condition is expected to return to normal or
30 change.

1 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 may receive traffic and road condition
 2 data from a commercial traffic supplier 140. The commercial traffic supplier 140 may
 3 provide traffic data indicating incidents, such as accidents, on the road network 12 in the
 4 geographic region 10. Additionally, the commercial traffic supplier 140 may provide
 5 traffic data indicating traffic speeds associated with certain locations on road network 12.

6 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 receives traffic data from the
 7 commercial traffic supplier 140 representing traffic speeds in a format illustrated in Table
 8 I or other formats.

9 Table I

Code	Direction	2:00	2:15	2:30	2:45	3:00	3:15	3:30	3:45
1234	Positive	50	55	55	50	55	50	50	50
1234	Negative	35	40	40	50	50	40	35	40
2345	Positive	40	35	30	30	35	40	50	55
2345	Negative	50	50	35	35	40	50	50	35

10
 11 As shown in Table 1, the data indicating traffic speeds provides a location reference code
 12 identifying traffic locations. Location reference codes (“Code”) refer to specific
 13 locations that are spaced apart from each other along a road. In one embodiment, the
 14 location reference codes may correspond to location identification numbers for point
 15 locations used in the traffic location table 112. For example, the location reference code
 16 includes a country code, a location table identification number and a point location
 17 identification code. In an alternative embodiment, the location reference codes do not
 18 correspond to the location codes used in the traffic location table 112.

19 As shown in Table I, the data indicating traffic speeds also provides a direction of
 20 traffic flow as either “Positive” or “Negative.” The “Positive” direction refers to a
 21 predetermined direction along a road specified by a positive offset and specified by the
 22 next traffic location code on the road. The “Negative” direction refers to a predetermined
 23 direction along a road specified by a negative offset and specified by the previous traffic
 24 location code on the road.

25 The data also includes traffic speeds for the location on the road network 12
 26 identified by the location reference code. As shown in Table I, the commercial traffic

1 supplier 140 provides traffic speeds in fifteen-minute increments of time for each of the
 2 listed location reference codes. The speed data indicates the traffic speeds for the past
 3 half hour, the current traffic speeds and predicted traffic speeds. For the illustration of
 4 Table 1, the time at which the commercial traffic supplier 140 sent the data to the central
 5 facility 26 was approximately 2:30. In an alternative embodiment, the commercial traffic
 6 supplier 140 may provide congestion levels rather than the traffic speeds. Additionally,
 7 in an alternative embodiment, the commercial traffic supplier 140 may provide traffic
 8 speeds or congestion levels in different increments of time than the above fifteen-minute
 9 increments of time.

10 In addition to receiving data indicating traffic speeds at locations along the road
 11 network 12, the central facility 26 receives traffic data representing traffic incidents from
 12 the commercial traffic supplier 140 in a format illustrated in Table II or other formats.

13 Table II

Start Code	End Code	Start dir	End dir	End time	Event code
1234	1245	Positive	Positive	2:00 1/1/03	401
2345	2342	Negative	Negative	1:00 1/1/03	141

14
 15 As shown in Table II, the data indicating traffic incidents provides a start location
 16 reference code and an end location reference code identifying a beginning location and an
 17 ending location of the incident on the road network 12. The start and end location
 18 reference codes refer to specific locations that are spaced apart from each other along a
 19 road. In one embodiment, the location reference codes may correspond to point location
 20 identification codes used in the traffic location table 112. For example, the location
 21 reference code includes a country code, a location table identification number and a point
 22 location identification code. In an alternative embodiment, the location reference codes
 23 do not correspond to the location identification codes used in the traffic location table
 24 112.

25 As shown in Table II, the data indicating traffic incidents also provides a direction
 26 of traffic flow at the beginning and ending location of the incident as either "Positive" or
 27 "Negative." The "Positive" direction refers to a predetermined direction along a road
 28 specified by a positive offset and specified by the next traffic location code on the road.

1 The “Negative” direction refers to a predetermined direction along a road specified by a
2 negative offset and specified by the previous traffic location code on the road.

3 The data indicating traffic incidents may include a time and date at which the
4 traffic incident is expected to end and traffic is expected to return to normal conditions.
5 Moreover, the data includes an event code that describes the traffic incident. The event
6 code may conform to a standard format such, as ALERT-C, or code that may be readily
7 mapped to a standard format. For example, the event codes may indicate an accident,
8 lane closures, lane restrictions, traffic restrictions, exit restrictions, carriageway
9 restrictions, road works, obstruction hazards, road conditions, activities, dangerous
10 vehicle and traffic equipment status.

11 The central facility 26 may also receive traffic and road condition data from a
12 road authority 142, such as the Illinois Department of Transportation or other such
13 organization. The road authority 142 may provide traffic data indicating traffic incidents
14 and road conditions at locations along the road network 12. The traffic incidents and
15 road conditions reported by the road authority may include accidents, delays, traffic
16 backups, traffic congestion, construction activities, lane restrictions, traffic restrictions,
17 exit restrictions, carriageway restrictions, road works, obstruction hazards, road
18 conditions, dangerous vehicle and traffic equipment status or any other information
19 regarding the road network 12. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 receives traffic
20 data representing traffic incidents and road conditions from the road authority 142 in a
21 format illustrated in Table III or other formats.

22 Table III

Main Road	Start Cross Road	End Cross Road	Direction	Duration	Event Type
I-5	Camino De La Plaza	I-805	South Bound (-)	2 hours	Left Lane Closed
CA-15	Main St	I-5	South Bound (-)	30 minutes	Heavy Congestion
I-5	Camino De La Plaza	Camino De La Plaza	South Bound (-)	2 hours	Debris on Road

23
24 As shown in Table III, the data indicating traffic incidents and road conditions
25 provide descriptive information, such as a name, number or other description, of a road

1 on which the incident or condition exists (“Main Road”). Additionally, the data includes
 2 descriptive information of a cross road or other point along the road at which the incident
 3 or condition begins (“Start Cross Road”) and descriptive information of a cross road or
 4 other point along the road at which the incident or conditions ends (“End Cross Road”).
 5 The data also includes a direction of traffic along the road that is affected by the incident
 6 or condition. Furthermore, the data includes a duration indicating when the incident or
 7 condition will end. Moreover, the data includes a description of the incident or condition.
 8 In an alternative embodiment, the data may comprise a textual description, a severity
 9 type, a city name, and any other information.

10 The central facility 26 may also receive traffic and road condition data from
 11 sensors 144 located in, near or above locations along the road network 12. The sensors
 12 144 may include equipment and programming, such as various communications links
 13 (including wireless links), receivers, data storage devices, programming that save the
 14 collected data, programming that logs data collection times and locations, programming
 15 that analyzes the data to determine traffic speeds and so on. In one embodiment, the
 16 sensors 144 collect data regarding traffic speeds at certain locations along the road
 17 network 12. The sensors 76 may include vehicle counting devices, video cameras, radar
 18 and any other sensor. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 receives the traffic data
 19 from the sensors 144 in a format illustrated in Table IV or other formats.

20 Table IV

Sensor ID	Location Code	Direction	Speed
0016	6789	Positive	35
0034	8912	Negative	40

21
 22 As shown in Table IV, the data indicating traffic data provides a sensor identification
 23 number and a location reference code. Location reference codes (“Code”) refer to
 24 specific locations that are spaced apart from each other along a road. In one embodiment,
 25 the location reference codes may correspond to point location identification codes used in
 26 the traffic location table 112. For example, the location reference code includes a country
 27 code, a location table identification number and a point location identification code. In

1 an alternative embodiment, the location reference codes do not correspond to the location
 2 codes used in the traffic location table 112.

3 As shown in Table IV, the data indicating traffic speeds also provides a direction
 4 of traffic flow as either “Positive” or “Negative.” The “Positive” direction refers to a
 5 predetermined direction along a road specified by a positive offset and specified by the
 6 next traffic location code on the road. The “Negative” direction refers to a predetermined
 7 direction along a road specified by a negative offset and specified by the previous traffic
 8 location code on the road. The data from the sensors 144 also includes current traffic
 9 speeds for the location on the road network 12 identified by the location reference code.

10 The central facility 26 may also receive traffic and road condition data from probe
 11 vehicles 146 traveling along the road network 12. A probe vehicle 146 is a vehicle that
 12 collects road-related data while it is being used for purposes unrelated to the collection of
 13 road-related data. For example, a probe vehicle is operated for ordinary, everyday
 14 purposes, such as commuting, leisure or business. A member of the public may operate
 15 the probe vehicle or alternatively a commercial enterprise or government entity may
 16 operate the probe vehicle. Each of the probe vehicles 146 may wirelessly communicate
 17 with the central facility 26 to provide data indicating a location of the vehicle and a
 18 speed. Analyzing data from numerous probe vehicles traveling the road network 12
 19 provides an indication of traffic conditions on the road network 12. In one embodiment,
 20 the central facility 26 receives traffic data from the probe vehicles 78 in a format
 21 illustrated by Table V or other formats.

22 Table V

Vehicle ID	Latitude	Longitude	Heading	Speed
9877	003268936	-11711635	North	35
8766	003254417	-11703531	South	40

23
 24 As shown in Table V, the data from the probe vehicles 146 provides a probe
 25 vehicle identification number uniquely identifying the probe vehicle 146. Additionally,
 26 the data includes a latitude and longitude indicating the current position of the probe
 27 vehicle 146, such as from a GPS system. The data also includes a heading and a current

1 speed. To provide an indication of traffic conditions on the road network 12, the central
 2 facility 26 groups and statistically analyzes the data from numerous probe vehicles.

3 The central facility 26 may also receive traffic and road condition data from
 4 historical data 148. Historical data 148 provides travel speeds for locations along the
 5 road network 12 at various time intervals based on past traffic patterns. Historical data
 6 148 may be based on analysis of traffic data collected over time from the commercial
 7 traffic supplier 140, the road authority 142, the sensors 144, the probe vehicles 146 or any
 8 other source. The analysis of the traffic data collected over time may illustrate repeating
 9 patterns of travel speeds at certain times of the day and days of the week for certain road
 10 segments. For example, on weekdays between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M., a certain highway
 11 experiences moderate congestion. Furthermore, the commercial traffic supplier 72 may
 12 provide a model of likely traffic conditions at various times, such as traffic conditions
 13 near a sporting area after a sporting event.

14 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 receives traffic data from the historical
 15 data 148 in a format illustrated in Table VI or other formats.

16 Table VI

Code	Direction	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	1:00	1:15	1:30	1:45
7234	Positive	50	55	55	50	55	50	50	50
7234	Negative	35	40	40	50	50	40	35	40
8345	Positive	40	35	30	30	35	40	50	55
8345	Negative	50	50	35	35	40	50	50	35

17
 18 As shown in Table VI, the data provides a location reference code identifying traffic
 19 locations. Location reference codes ("Code") refer to specific locations that are spaced
 20 apart from each other along a road. In one embodiment, the location reference codes may
 21 correspond to point location identification codes used in the traffic location table 112.
 22 For example, the location reference code includes a country code, a location table
 23 identification number and a point location identification code. In an alternative
 24 embodiment, the location reference codes do not correspond to the location codes used in
 25 the traffic location table 112.

1 As shown in Table VI, the data indicating traffic speeds also provides a direction
2 of traffic flow as either “Positive” or “Negative.” The “Positive” direction refers to a
3 predetermined direction along a road specified by a positive offset and specified by the
4 next traffic location code on the road. The “Negative” direction refers to a predetermined
5 direction along a road specified by a negative offset and specified by the previous traffic
6 location code on the road.

7 The data also includes traffic speeds for the location on the road network 12
8 identified by the location reference code. The historical data 148 provides traffic speeds
9 in fifteen-minute increments of time for each of the listed location reference codes or in
10 another increments of time. The speed data indicates the traffic speeds for the past half
11 hour, the current traffic speeds and predicted traffic speeds. For the illustration of Table
12 VI, the time at which the historical data 148 was supplied to the central facility 26 was
13 approximately 12:30.

14 The central facility 26 may also receive traffic and road condition data from other
15 sources 150. Other sources include police reports, accident reports, commercial media
16 traffic reports, helicopter observations, individuals and any other source. The data from
17 these other sources 150 may take a variety of formats including a format similar to that
18 described above in conjunction with the road authority 142, text descriptions, or any
19 other format. Additionally, an operator at the central facility 26 may manually enter and
20 edit the traffic and road condition data with the user interface 76.

21 The central facility 26 receives the traffic and road condition data from the variety
22 of sources through a variety of communication links including wireless communication
23 links, direct communication links, and the Internet. The central facility 26 receives the
24 traffic and road condition data from the variety of sources at various time intervals. For
25 example, the central facility 26 may automatically receive data every five minutes or any
26 other interval from the different sources. Additionally, the central facility 26 may request
27 traffic and road condition data from the sources when needed. In one embodiment, the
28 central facility 26 time and date stamps all received data records from each of the
29 sources.

30 The traffic and road condition data received by the central facility 26 may have a
31 variety of different formats. In one embodiment, the commercial traffic supplier 140

1 provides a complete replacement set of traffic data every established time interval. In
2 another embodiment, the commercial traffic supplier 140 provides an incremental update
3 of traffic data indicating additions, deletions and changes to previously supplied traffic
4 data. Furthermore, the commercial traffic supplier 140 may provide data indicating a
5 current status of traffic flow and/or a forecast of future traffic conditions. The above data
6 formats for the collected traffic and road condition data illustrate some of the possible
7 data formats. In alternative embodiments, the collected traffic and road condition data
8 may have a variety of different formats than illustrated above.

9

10 D. Data Conversion

11 Because the central facility 26 may collect traffic and road condition data
12 from a variety of sources, the traffic and road condition data including the location
13 description, event description and/or duration description of the traffic or road condition
14 may be in a variety of forms. Thus, at step 90 of Figure 4, the central facility 26 converts
15 the collected data of the location description, event description and/or duration
16 description into a unified format with the conversion subprogram 92. Figure 6 illustrates
17 the steps performed by the central facility 26 to convert the collected data into a set of
18 traffic flow data and a set of traffic incident data.

19 Referring to Figure 6, at step 152, the central facility 26 geo-codes the location
20 description of the collected data and rejects any data that cannot be geo-coded. The
21 central facility 26 places the data that cannot be geo-coded in a rejected repository 154.
22 To geo-code the collected data, the central facility 26 identifies the location on the road
23 network 12 indicated by the location description of collected data. In one embodiment,
24 the central facility 26 converts the location description into the point location
25 identification code(s) 116 of the traffic location table 110 that corresponds with the
26 location indicated by the location description of the collected data. Additionally, the
27 central facility 26 identifies a direction corresponding with the location description as
28 either positive or negative.

29 For the traffic and road condition data sources that provide the location
30 descriptions using location reference codes and directions that correspond with the
31 location identification codes and directions of the traffic location table 110, the central

1 facility 26 does not have to geo-code the data. Rather, the central facility 26 verifies that
2 each location reference code matches with a point location identification code in the
3 traffic location table 12. Additionally, the central facility 26 verifies that the direction
4 identified in the collected data matches with a direction in the traffic location table 12
5 corresponding to the identified point location identification code. If the location
6 reference code and direction of the collected data match with one of the point location
7 identification codes and directions of the traffic location table 110, the central facility 26
8 passes the data to step 158. If the location reference code and direction of the collected
9 data do not match with one of the point location identification codes and directions of the
10 traffic location table 110, the central facility 26 stores the data in the rejected repository
11 154.

12 For the traffic and road condition data sources that provide the location
13 descriptions using location reference codes and directions that do not correspond with the
14 location identification codes and directions used in the traffic location table 110, the
15 central facility 26 geo-codes the data with a conversion table 156 (or other suitable data
16 structure). The conversion table 156 converts the location reference codes and directions
17 assigned by the data supplier, such as the commercial traffic supplier 140, into point
18 location identification codes and directions of the traffic location table 110. A method
19 for forming the conversion table is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/123,587,
20 entitled "**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR USING REAL-TIME TRAFFIC**
21 **BROADCASTS WITH NAVIGATION SYSTEMS**", the entire disclosure of which is
22 incorporated by reference herein. U.S. Patent Application No. 10/123,587 discloses a
23 method and system in which a data structure is formed that relates a set of location
24 reference codes assigned to locations along roads by a first data supplier to another set of
25 location reference codes assigned to locations along roads by a second data supplier. If
26 the conversion table 156 provides a match between the location reference code and
27 direction of the collected data with one of the point location identification codes and
28 directions of the traffic location table 110, the central facility 26 assigns the matched
29 point location identification code and direction to the data and passes the data to step 158.
30 If the conversion table does not provide a match between the location reference code and
31 direction of the collected data match with point location identification code and direction

1 of the traffic location table 110, the central facility 26 stores the data in the rejected
2 repository 154.

3 The traffic and road condition data sources may provide location descriptions
4 using descriptive information, such as a text description, a name, number, an
5 alphanumeric description or other descriptions. For example, the location description
6 may provide an address, a landmark, point of interest or any other information indicating
7 a position on the road network. Additionally, the location description may provide a
8 main road on which the traffic condition exists and a crossroad, landmark, point of
9 interest or any other information proximate the traffic condition on the main road.
10 Additionally, the location description may provide a main road on which the traffic
11 condition exists, a start description indicating the beginning the of traffic condition on the
12 main road and an end description indicating the end of the traffic condition. The start
13 description may provide a crossroad, address, landmark, point of interest or any other
14 information proximate the beginning of the traffic condition on the main road, and the
15 end description may provide a crossroad, address, landmark, point of interest or any other
16 information proximate the end of the traffic condition on the main road or a distance from
17 the beginning of the traffic condition.

18 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 geo-codes the location description of
19 the collected data by matching the descriptive information to the point location
20 identification codes and directions in the traffic location table 12. For the example of
21 data provided by the road authority 142 illustrated in the first row of Table III, the central
22 facility 26 identifies the main road name from the collected data (“I-5”) and determines
23 whether the main road name matches a road number 120 or road name 122 associated
24 with one of the linear location identification codes in the traffic location table 110. For
25 the example of “I-5,” the central facility 26 determines that the corresponding linear
26 location identification code is “00111.” Next, the central facility 26 identifies the start
27 cross road name from the collected data (“Camino De La Plaza”) and determines whether
28 the start cross road name matches a first name 124 of one of the point location
29 identification codes associated with the identified linear location code. For the example
30 of “Camino De La Plaza,” point location identification code “04966” on linear location
31 identification code “0111” has the first name 124 of “Camino De La Plaza.” Next, the

1 central facility 26 identifies the end cross road name from the collected data (“I-805”)
2 and determines whether the end cross road name matches a first name 124 of one of the
3 point location identification codes associated with the identified linear location code. For
4 the example of “I-805,” point location identification code “04967” on linear location
5 identification code “0111” has the first name 124 of “I-805.” Thus, the central facility 26
6 identified the point location identification codes corresponding to the location description
7 of the collected data.

8 The central facility 26 may also determine the direction from the descriptive
9 information by determining whether the point location identification code associated with
10 the end cross road name is negatively offset 132 or positively offset 134 from point
11 location identification code associated with the start cross road name. For this example,
12 the direction is positive. The central facility 26 may also determine the direction by
13 comparing the direction data “South Bound” from the road authority 142 to the first name
14 124 and second name 126 associated with the identified linear location identification
15 code. If the road names and direction of the collected data match with one of the point
16 location identification codes and directions of the traffic location table 110 as described
17 above, the central facility 26 assigns the matched point location identification codes and
18 direction to the data and passes the data to step 158. If the road names of the collected
19 data do not match with one of the point location identification codes and directions of the
20 traffic location table 110, the central facility 26 stores the data in the rejected repository
21 154.

22 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 converts the descriptive information of
23 the location description of the collected data into a point location identification code of
24 the start of the traffic incident and an extent of a number of contiguous point location
25 identification codes affected in a direction from the start of the traffic incident. In
26 another embodiment, the central facility 26 converts the descriptive information of the
27 location description of the collected data into a point location identification code of the
28 start of the traffic incident and a point location identification code of the end of the traffic
29 incident.

30 In an alternative embodiment, the central facility 26 geo-codes the location
31 description in terms of descriptive information using the geographic database 84. The

1 central facility identifies road segments and/or nodes of the geographic database 84 that
2 match the descriptive information. For example, the location description that provides
3 the address, landmark, point of interest or any other information indicating a position on
4 the road network may be geo-coded with the geographic database 84 to identify the
5 position on the road network. Once the location description has been geo-coded with the
6 geographic database 84, the central facility 26 converts identified position on the road
7 network to the point location identification codes and directions in the traffic location
8 table 12.

9 For the traffic and road condition data sources that provide the location
10 descriptions using latitude, longitude and heading, such as the plurality of probe vehicles
11 146, the central facility 26 geo-codes the location description of the collected data by
12 matching the latitude, longitude and heading to one of the point location identification
13 codes and directions in the traffic location table 110. For the example of data provided
14 by the probe vehicles 146 illustrated in the first row of Table V, the central facility 26
15 identifies the point location identification code having latitude 136 and longitude 138
16 matching or close to the latitude and longitude of the collected data. For this example
17 with collected data having latitude “03268936” and longitude “-11711635” matches with
18 point location identification code 00529. The central facility 26 then identifies the
19 direction by comparing the heading to the first name 124 or second name 126 associated
20 with the linear location identification code of which the point location identification code
21 belong. For the present example, the heading “North” corresponds to “Positive”
22 direction.

23 Alternatively, the central facility 26 geo-codes the latitude, longitude and heading
24 into one of the point location identification codes and directions in the traffic location
25 table 110 by performing a map matching algorithm that identifies a main road
26 corresponding to the latitude and longitude data. After determining the main road
27 corresponding to the latitude and longitude data, the central facility 26 performs a cross
28 road search algorithm that identifies a cross road near the latitude and longitude position.
29 The map matching algorithm and cross road search algorithm use the geographic
30 database 84 and may be any map matching algorithm and cross road search algorithm
31 known to one skilled in the art. Once the main road and cross road are identified, the

1 central facility identifies the point location identification code and direction in the manner
2 described above with respect to the collected data supplied by the road authority 142. If
3 the latitude, longitude and heading of the collected data match with one of the point
4 location identification codes and directions of the traffic location table 110 as described
5 above, the central facility 26 assigns the matched point location identification code and
6 direction to the data and passes the data to step 158. If the latitude, longitude and
7 heading of the collected data do not match with one of the point location identification
8 codes and directions of the traffic location table 110, the central facility 26 stores the data
9 in the rejected repository 154.

10 In an alternative embodiment, the central facility 26 geo-codes the location
11 description in terms of latitude, longitude and heading using the geographic database 84.
12 The central facility identifies road segments and/or nodes of the geographic database 84
13 that match the latitude, longitude and heading. Once the location description has been
14 geo-coded with the geographic database 84, the central facility 26 converts identified
15 road segments and/or nodes of the geographic database 84 to the point location
16 identification codes and directions in the traffic location table 12.

17 In one embodiment, an operator at the central facility 26 may review the collected
18 data placed in the rejected repository 154 to manually geo-code the data and pass the data
19 to step 158.

20 After the collected data has been geo-coded, the central facility 26 determines the
21 duration or end time from the duration description of the collected data and rejects any
22 data that has expired at step 158. The central facility 26 converts the duration description
23 of the collected data into a duration code or end time at which the traffic is expected to
24 return to normal conditions. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 converts the
25 duration description into the duration code or end time using a conversion table or other
26 appropriate data structure or mathematical conversion. Once the central facility 26 has
27 converted the duration description into the duration code or end time, the central facility
28 determines whether the collected data has a duration code or end time that has expired.
29 The central facility 26 places the data that has expired in an expired repository 160. If the
30 data has not expired, the central facility 26 passes the data to step 162.

1 In another embodiment, the central facility 26 identifies data records whose time
2 stamp as been exceeded by a predetermined amount of time and removes the data to the
3 expired repository 158. The value of the predetermined amount of time may vary
4 depending on the source of the collected data. For example, data from the sensors 144
5 and probe vehicles 146 will expire sooner than collected data from the road authority
6 144.

7 In one embodiment, the operator may review the expired data placed in the
8 expired repository 160 to determine whether any of the data should not be classified as
9 expired and may pass the data records to step 162.

10 At step 162, the central facility 26 determines an event type from the event
11 description of the collected data. For the collected data that provide speed information,
12 such as collected data from the sensors 144, probe vehicles 146, historical data 148 and
13 commercial traffic supplier 140, the central facility 26 determines that the event type is
14 congestion information that will eventually be stored in a traffic flow data repository 168.
15 For the collected data providing traffic incident information, such as the road authority
16 142 and commercial traffic supplier 140, the central facility 26 converts the event code,
17 event type or event descriptive information of the collected data into a traffic event code.
18 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 converts the event description into the traffic
19 event code using a conversion table or other appropriate data structure. In one
20 embodiment, the traffic event codes are three-digit numbers associated with specific
21 traffic incidents and road conditions including accidents, delays, traffic backups,
22 construction activities, lane restrictions, traffic restrictions, exit restrictions, carriageway
23 restrictions, road works, obstruction hazards, road conditions, dangerous vehicle and
24 traffic equipment status or any other information regarding the road network 12. The
25 traffic event codes may correspond exactly with the event codes established by the
26 ALERT-C protocol.

27 For the traffic and road condition data sources that use event codes, such as the
28 commercial traffic supplier 140, the central facility determines the traffic event code by
29 matching the supplied event code to a traffic event code. If the commercial traffic
30 supplier 140 uses identical event codes as traffic event codes, the central facility 26
31 verifies that the event code matches with a traffic event code. If the commercial traffic

1 supplier 140 uses event codes different from the traffic event codes, the central facility 26
2 uses the conversion table to convert the supplied event code into a traffic event code. For
3 the collected data from the road authority, the central facility 26 uses the conversion table
4 matching the textual descriptions of the event type to the proper traffic event code.

5 If the event code, event type or event descriptive information of the collected data
6 match with a traffic event code, the central facility 26 assigns the matched traffic event
7 code to the data and passes the data to step 166. If the event code, event type or event
8 descriptive information of the collected data do not match with the traffic event codes,
9 the central facility 26 stores the data in the unresolved repository 164.

10 In one embodiment, the operator may review the data records placed in the
11 unresolved repository 164 to determine the appropriate traffic event code and may pass
12 the data records to step 164.

13 At step 164, the central facility 26 resolves any conflicting and/or duplicate data
14 for identical locations along the road network 12. Because the central facility 26 receives
15 traffic and road condition data from a variety of sources, several data records may
16 provide traffic information for the identical location as indicated by the point location
17 identification codes. In one embodiment, the central facility identifies data having
18 identical point location identification codes.

19 If the data having identical point location identification codes provide speed
20 information, the central facility 26 compares the speed information to determine if the
21 information is similar or conflicting. If the difference between current speed values from
22 different data for the same point location identification code is within a predetermined
23 amount, the central facility 26 identifies the data as duplicates. For duplicate data
24 records, the central facility 26 stores the data record with the most current (time-base)
25 data in the resolved traffic flow data repository 168 and stores the data with the less
26 current data in the unresolved repository 164. If the difference between traffic speed
27 values is not within the predetermined amount, the central facility 26 identifies the data
28 as conflicting. For conflicting data, the central facility 26 analyzes the data to determine
29 which data most likely represents the actual traffic speed of the identified location. In
30 one embodiment, the central facility 26 chooses the data record of the data sources that
31 ranks highest on a quality list developed by the central facility 26. The quality list may

1 be developed based on studies of the various data sources to determine which source
 2 provides the most accurate traffic. For example, the quality list may rank the commercial
 3 traffic provider 140 first, road authority 142 second, sensors 144 third, probe vehicles 146
 4 fourth, historical data 148 fifth and other sources 150 last. The central facility 26 stores
 5 the data from the highest ranked source in the resolved traffic flow data repository 168
 6 and stores the other conflicting data in the unresolved repository 164. In another
 7 embodiment, the central facility 26 chooses the data based on a consideration of both the
 8 quality rank and the time age associated with the data. In yet another embodiment, the
 9 operator may review the conflicting and/or duplicate data and investigate which data
 10 record should be stored in the resolved traffic flow data repository 168.

11 After the central facility 26 has converted the collected data follow the steps of
 12 Figure 6, the traffic incident data stored in the resolved traffic incident data repository
 13 170 have a unified format. Each data record representing a traffic incident includes
 14 components of event type code, start location code, direction, extent and end time or
 15 duration as shown below:

Event Code	Location Code	Direction	Extent	End Time – Duration
401	04967	Positive	1	4:30 2 hours

16
 17 Similarly, the traffic flow data stored in the resolved traffic flow data repository 168 have
 18 a unified format. Each data record representing traffic flow includes components of
 19 location code, direction, speed(s) and end time or duration. For example, the example
 20 illustrated below with Table VIII shows data records representing traffic flow.

21 The above description for resolving the collected data illustrates some of the
 22 possible methods for geo-coding, determining duration and event codes, resolving
 23 conflicting and duplicate data into a unified format. In alternative embodiments, other
 24 methods for geo-coding, determining duration and event codes, resolving conflicting and
 25 duplicate data into a unified format may be used. Additionally, the unified format for the
 26 traffic incident data and unified format for the traffic flow data may have a variety of
 27 different formats than illustrated above.

28 .

1 E. Data Aggregation

2 The resolved traffic flow data repository 166 contains data representing the traffic
 3 speed at numerous identified locations along the same road or connected road segments
 4 14 of the road network 12 of the geographic region 10. At step 94 of Figure 4, the central
 5 facility 26 aggregates data representing contiguous locations having related speed
 6 conditions with the aggregation subprogram 96. Figure 7 illustrates the steps performed
 7 by the central facility 26 to aggregate data having related speeds.

8 Referring to Figure 7, the central facility 26 identifies locations with below
 9 normal speed at step 172. The central facility 26 evaluates the data stored in the resolved
 10 traffic flow repository 168 to identify the locations along the road network 12 having a
 11 current speed below a predetermined normal traffic flow speed. In one embodiment, the
 12 central facility 26 compares the current speed value associated with each identified
 13 location to a return to normal speed value associated with the identified location. If the
 14 current speed is less than the return to normal speed value, the central facility 26
 15 identifies the location as having a current speed below the predetermined normal traffic
 16 flow speed. Each linear location, and thus each point location, of the traffic location table
 17 110 is assigned a speed category. Each speed category has a return to normal speed
 18 value. Table VII illustrates an example of speed categories and their respective return to
 19 normal speed values.

20

21 Table VII

Speed Category	Range in MPH	Return To Normal Value
1	>80	70
2	65-80	60
3	44-64	55
4	41-54	50
5	31-40	35
6	21-30	25
7	6-20	10
8	<6	5

22

1 As shown in Table VII, each speed category has a normal range of speeds and an
2 assigned return to normal speed value. For a road (linear locations and point locations of
3 the traffic location table 110 on that road) having a speed category 4, the normal range of
4 speeds is between 41 and 54 miles per hour and the return to normal speed value is 50
5 mile per hour. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 may override the speed
6 category and return to normal speed value assigned to a point location. For example, if
7 the point location corresponds with a curve on a speed category 2 linear location, the
8 central facility 26 may override the return to normal speed value of 60 to a speed value
9 more representative of expected speeds at the curve, such as 45 mile per hour.
10 Additionally, the central facility 26 may assign a specific return to normal speed value to
11 specific point locations. For example, if the point location corresponds with a tollbooth
12 on a speed category 2 linear location, the central facility 26 may assign the return to
13 normal speed value of more representative of expected speeds at the tollbooth, such as 15
14 mile per hour.

15 Table VIII illustrates data from the resolved traffic flow repository 168. For the
16 example in Table VIII, the current time is 2:30, the speed category of the identified
17 locations indicated by point location identification codes is 4 and the return to normal
18 speed value is 50 mile per hour. The central facility 26 evaluates the speed data for the
19 identified locations and identifies the locations having a current speed below the return to
20 normal speed value of 50 mile per hour. Additionally, the central facility identifies
21 whether the current traffic flow speed for the identified location will remain below the
22 return to normal speed value for future time intervals. For the data shown in Table VIII,
23 the central facility 26 will identify the bold items in the data as being below the return to
24 normal speed value of 50.

25

1

2

Table VIII

Code	Direction	2:00	2:15	2:30	2:45	3:00	3:15	3:30	3:45
01234	Positive	50	55	55	50	55	50	50	50
01234	Negative	35	40	40	50	50	40	35	40
02345	Positive	40	35	30	30	35	40	50	55
02345	Negative	50	50	35	35	40	50	50	35
03456	Positive	55	55	55	50	35	40	50	55
03456	Negative	50	50	35	35	50	50	50	35

3

4 After identifying the data having current traffic flow speeds below the return to
 5 normal speed value, the central facility 26 creates below normal flow data records from
 6 the identified data at step 174. The below normal flow data record includes components
 7 of point location identification code, direction, current speed and end time for the traffic
 8 flow speed to return to normal. Table IX illustrates the below normal traffic flow data
 9 records created by the central facility from the data records of Table VIII. The below
 10 normal traffic flow data records contain components identifying the traffic location
 11 reference code, direction, current speed and end time for the traffic flow speed to return
 12 to normal.

13

Table IX

Code	Direction	Current Speed	End Time
01234	Negative	40	2:45
02345	Positive	30	3:30
02345	Negative	35	3:15
03456	Negative	35	3:00

14

15 Referring to Figure 7, the central facility 26 aggregates adjacent point locations
 16 having below normal speeds into a single traffic congestion event at step 176. In one
 17 embodiment, the central facility 26 evaluates each point location along a linear location
 18 of the traffic location table 110 and aggregates adjacent point locations along the linear
 19 location that have current speeds within a predetermined range into a single congestion

1 event. As described above, each linear location of the traffic location table 110 is a
2 predefined portion of the road network 12 and may comprise several connected road
3 segments 14. For example, the linear location may be an important road or highway,
4 such as Lake Shore Drive or I-5.

5 To aggregate the point locations of the linear location having current speeds
6 within a predetermined range, the central facility 26 evaluates the linear location from
7 end to end, first in the positive direction and then in the negative direction. Point
8 locations will be aggregated into a single event if the point locations are contiguous on
9 the same linear location. Additionally, the central facility 26 will aggregate one point
10 location with another contiguous point location if the speed associated with the point
11 location is within a threshold value, such as 5, of the average of the speeds of aggregated
12 point locations. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 will not aggregate point
13 locations if the point location has a current speed that is more than the threshold value
14 from the average of the aggregated point locations. In one embodiment, the central
15 facility 26 will aggregate contiguous point locations even if the point locations belong to
16 different linear locations. In an alternative embodiment, the central facility 26 will not
17 aggregate point locations if the point locations belong to different linear locations. In
18 another embodiment, the central facility 26 will aggregate contiguous point locations that
19 have current speeds that fall within the same level of congestion range of traffic speeds.

20 Figure 8 illustrates a traffic linear 182 comprising point location identification
21 codes 04450 through 04459. The current speed for the locations in the positive direction
22 and negative direction are also provided in the Figure 8. For location 04451, the speed in
23 the positive direction is 35 and the speed in the negative direction is 40. The below
24 normal traffic flow data records for the traffic linear 182 are listed in Table X.

25

1

2

Table X:

Code	Direction	Current Speed	End Time
04450	Positive	40	2:45
04453	Positive	35	3:15
04453	Negative	30	3:00
04454	Positive	30	3:15
04454	Negative	25	3:00
04455	Positive	30	2:45
04455	Negative	25	3:30
04456	Positive	35	3:15
04456	Negative	35	3:00
04457	Positive	40	2:45
04457	Negative	40	3:30
04458	Positive	35	3:15
04458	Negative	40	3:00
04459	Positive	40	2:45
04459	Negative	40	3:30

3

4

For the example shown in Figure 8 and Table X, the central facility 26 begins the aggregation process for the positive direction of the traffic linear 182 with point location 04459. The central facility 26 compares the speed for the positive direction of point location 04459 to the speed for the positive direction of point location 04458 to determine if the speeds are within a threshold value, such as 5. The speed for the positive direction of point location 04458 is 40, the speed for the positive direction for point location 04458 is 35, thus the two point locations have related speeds, and the central facility 26 aggregates the two point locations. Next, the central facility 26 compares the average of the associated speeds for the positive direction for point locations 04459 and 04458 of 37.5 to the speed 40 for the positive direction associated with the next contiguous point location 04457. Since the speed for location code 04457 is within the threshold value of

1 5 from the average of 37.5, the central facility 26 adds point location 04457 to the
2 aggregation. Next, the central facility 26 compares the average of the speeds for the
3 positive direction from point locations 04459, 04458 and 04457 of 38.3 to the speed 35 of
4 point location 04456 for the positive direction. Since the difference between the average
5 and the speed of point location 04456 is within the threshold value, the central facility 26
6 adds point location 04456 to the aggregation of 04459, 04458 and 04457. Next, the
7 central facility 26 compares the average of the speeds for the positive direction from
8 locations 04459, 04458, 04457 and 04456 of 37.5 to the speed 30 of point location 04455
9 for the positive direction. Since the difference between the average and the speed of
10 point location 04455 is not within the threshold value, the central facility 26 does not add
11 point location 04455 to the aggregation of 04459, 04458, 04457 and 04456. Thus, the
12 central facility 26 aggregates point locations 04459, 04458, 04457 and 04456 in the
13 positive direction together with an average speed of 37.5.

14 Continuing along the linear location 182 for the positive direction, the central
15 facility 26 compares the speed of point location 04455 for the positive direction to the
16 speed of point location 04454 for the positive direction to determine if the speeds are
17 with the threshold value. The speed for the positive direction of point location 04455 is
18 30 and the speed for point location 04454 for the positive direction is also 30, thus the
19 two point locations have related speeds, and the central facility 26 aggregates the two
20 point locations. Next, the central facility 26 compares the average of the associated
21 speeds for point locations 04455 and 04454 for the positive direction of 30 to the speed
22 for the positive direction associated with the next contiguous point location 04453. Since
23 the difference between the speeds for point location 04453 of 35 is within the threshold
24 value from the average of 30, the central facility 26 adds point location 04453 to the
25 aggregation. Next, the central facility 26 determines that the next contiguous point
26 location 04452 for the positive direction does not have below normal speed, so the point
27 location 04452 is not aggregated with point locations 04455, 04454 and 04453. Thus, the
28 central facility 26 aggregates point locations 04455, 04454 and 04453 in the positive
29 direction together with an average speed of 31.7. Because point locations 04452 and
30 04451 for the positive direction do not have below normal traffic speeds, the central
31 facility 26 moves to point location 04450 on the linear location 182. Because point

1 location 04450 is the last point location on linear location 182, the central facility 26 does
2 not aggregate point location 04450 with another point location in the positive direction,
3 and the central facility 26 has complete evaluation of the positive direction of linear
4 location 182. In an alternative embodiment, the central facility continues the above
5 aggregation process to evaluate whether to aggregate point location 04450 with the next
6 contiguous point location on the next traffic linear.

7 Next, the central facility evaluates the current speeds for the linear location 182
8 for the negative direction starting with point location 04450 and steps through the point
9 locations until reaching the opposite end point location 04459 of the linear location 182.
10 For the negative direction, the central facility 26 aggregates point locations 04453, 04454
11 and 04455 together with an average speed of 26.7, and the central facility 26 aggregates
12 point locations 04456, 04457, 04458 and 04459 together with an average speed of 38.75.

13 After the central facility 26 has aggregated contiguous point locations with below
14 normal speeds, the central facility 26 creates congestion event data records comprising
15 the aggregated point locations and a representative speed of the aggregated point
16 locations at step 178. In one embodiment, the representative speed of the aggregated point
17 locations is the average speed of the aggregated point locations. In another
18 embodiment, the representative speed is a weighted average speed of the aggregated
19 point locations based on the road length between contiguous point locations. In another
20 embodiment, the representative speed is a range of speeds of the aggregated point
21 locations.

22 In one embodiment, the congestion event data records include components of start
23 point location identification code, direction of traffic flow (positive or negative), extent of
24 the congestion as represented by a number of contiguous point location identification
25 codes affected in the direction of flow from the start point location identification code,
26 event type code and end time after which the congestion event is no longer relevant. The
27 central facility 26 stores the congestion event data records in a congestion event
28 repository 180.

29 To determine the event type code, the central facility 26 compares the average
30 speed for the aggregated point locations to ranges of speed associated with event type

1 codes. For example, Table XI illustrates event type codes with corresponding range of
 2 traffic flow speeds.

3 Table XI:

Range of Average Speed	Event Code
Average Speed < 9.0	70
9.0 < Average Speed < 15.0	71
15.0 < Average Speed < 22.0	72
22.0 < Average Speed < 28.0	73
28.0 < Average Speed < 35.0	74
35.0 < Average Speed < 43.0	75
43.0 < Average Speed	76

4
 5 For the congestion event data records, the central facility 26 determines the end
 6 time from the earliest end time associated with one of the point locations of the
 7 aggregation. In one embodiment, the end time is related to an ALERT-C duration code.
 8 Similar to the event type code, a range time corresponds to one of the duration codes.
 9 Table XII illustrates the time ranges and corresponding duration codes.

10 Table XII:

Range of Times	Duration Code
Duration < 15 minutes	0
15 minutes < Duration < 30 minutes	1
30 minutes < Duration < 60 minutes	2
60 minutes < Duration < 120 minutes	3
120 < Duration < 180 minutes	4
180 minutes < Duration < 240 minutes	5
240 minutes < Duration < 480 minutes	6
Duration > 480 minutes	7

11
 12 For the example shown in Figure 8 and Table X, Table XIII illustrates the
 13 congestion event data records formed by the central facility 26 and stored in the

1 congestion event repository 180. The aggregated traffic flow data represented by the
 2 congested event data records provide a model of the traffic flow conditions as would be
 3 perceived by a driver traveling the road representing by linear location 182. For example,
 4 the driver traveling in the positive direction would experience moderate congestion
 5 between locations represented by point location identification code 04456 and 04459 and
 6 would experience more serious congestion between locations represented by point
 7 location identification code 04453 and 04455.

8

9 Table XIII:

Location Code	Direction	Extent	End Time/ Duration Code	Event Code
04450	Positive	0	2:45 / 0	75
04453	Positive	2	2:45 / 0	74
04456	Positive	3	2:45 / 0	75
04459	Negative	3	3:00 / 1	75
04455	Negative	2	3:00 / 1	73

10

11 The above description for aggregating traffic flow data having below normal
 12 speed conditions illustrates one embodiment. Alternative embodiments for aggregating
 13 traffic flow data having below normal speed conditions are possible.

14 According to one alternative embodiment, the central facility 26 aggregates all
 15 traffic flow data not just the locations having below normal traffic speed. By aggregating
 16 all traffic flow data, the central facility 26 not only identifies portions of the road network
 17 experiencing congestion but also portions of the road network experiencing normal traffic
 18 flow.

19 In another embodiment, the central facility 26 may perform statistical analysis to
 20 aggregate the locations and to reduce the affect of outlier speed values, such as no
 21 reported speeds or abnormal speeds. The central facility 26 may consider aggregating a
 22 location that has no reported speed or an abnormal speed with surrounding locations. For
 23 example, locations 01111, 01112 and 01113 each have a current speed of 25, location
 24 01114 located a quarter of a mile from location 01113 has no reported speed, location

1 01115 located a quarter of a mile from location 01114 has a speed of 25, and locations
2 01116 and 01117 have a current speed of 25. In this example, because location 01114 is
3 a short distance between two stretches of locations having similar speeds, locations
4 01111 through 01117 may be aggregated together even though location 01114 has no
5 reported speed. In another embodiment, the central facility 26 considers the previously
6 reported speed of a location that has no currently reported speed or an abnormal speed.
7 For example, locations 01111, 01112 and 01113 each have a current speed of 25, location
8 01114 has no currently reported speed but reported a speed of 25 five minutes prior,
9 location 01115 and locations 0115, 01116 and 01117 have a current speed of 25. In this
10 example, because location 01114 had a previously reported similar speed to the current
11 speeds of the other locations, locations 01111 through 01117 may be aggregated together
12 even though location 01114 has no reported speed.

13 In another alternative embodiment, in addition to aggregating locations having
14 related speeds, the central facility 26 may consider the distance separating adjacent
15 locations. For example, locations 01111, 01112 and 01113 each have a current speed of
16 25, location 01114 located a quarter of a mile from location 01113 has a current speed of
17 35, location 01115 located a quarter of a mile from location 01114 has a speed of 25, and
18 locations 01116 and 01117 have a current speed of 25. In this example, because location
19 01114 is located a short distance between two stretches of locations having similar
20 speeds, locations 01111 through 01117 may be aggregated together even though the
21 speed at location 01114 is outside the threshold value.

22

23 F. Data Prioritization

24 The congestion events repository 180 and the resolved traffic incident data
25 repository 170 contain numerous data records representing the traffic and road conditions
26 at numerous locations along the road network 12 of the geographic region 10. Due to the
27 large number of records, at step 96 of Figure 4, the central facility 26 prioritizes the data
28 records with the prioritization subprogram 100. Data prioritization may be important
29 because a limited number or subset of the messages may be broadcasted and/or processed
30 by the navigation system 30. For example, the number of traffic messages 22
31 broadcasted or handled by the navigation system 30 may be limited to a fixed number,

1 such as one hundred messages. Additionally, it is desirable to prioritize traffic messages
2 because the navigation system 30 may wish to process the messages with a higher
3 priority first. Moreover, the broadcaster may desire to broadcast the traffic messages
4 with a higher priority more frequently than the messages having a lower priority. Figure
5 7 illustrates the steps performed by the central facility 26 to prioritize the congestion
6 event and resolved incident data records into a set of prioritized traffic data records.

7 At step 184, the central facility 26 determines a length of the road network 12
8 affected by each congestion event and traffic incident. In one embodiment, the central
9 facility 26 uses a road length table 186 stored in memory that contains an actual road
10 length value between each adjacent location represented with the point location
11 identification codes. For example, for the congestion event that begins at point location
12 04450 and extends 3 point locations to location code 4453, the central facility 26 sums
13 the road length values from the road length table 186 between locations 4450 and 4451,
14 between locations 4451 and 4452, between locations 4452 and 4453 to determine the
15 length of the congestion event.

16 After determining the road length value affected by each of the congestion events
17 stored in the congestion event repository 180 and the traffic incident data repository 180,
18 the central facility 26 prioritizes the congestion events and traffic incidents based on their
19 associated road length values at step 188. In one embodiment, the central facility 26
20 prioritizes the congestion event or traffic incident with the longest associated road length
21 value as first, the next event or incident with the second longest associated road length
22 value as second and so on in sequence until all of the congestion events or traffic
23 incidents are prioritized. In another embodiment, the central facility 26 assigns priority
24 levels to the events or incidents. For example, the events or incidents with the longest
25 associated road length value are assigned the highest priority while events and incidents
26 with smaller associated road length values are assigned lower priority.

27 At step 190, the central facility modifies the priority of the prioritized congestion
28 events and traffic incidents based on event codes. In one embodiment, traffic incidents
29 are given higher priority over congestion events. Additionally, certain incidents, such as
30 lane closures, are given higher priority than other incidents, such as traffic equipment
31 status. The central facility 26 may select traffic incidents having an associated high

1 priority event code and modify their priority upward. That is, one traffic incident with a
2 high priority event code is given a higher priority than traffic incidents and congestion
3 events having longer associated road lengths. In one embodiment, the central facility 26
4 modifies the priority of traffic incidents and congestion events within predetermined
5 ranges of road lengths. For example, the central facility 26 may use event code to reorder
6 the priority of all congestion events and traffic incidents that have associated road lengths
7 within an established range of road lengths, such as from one to two miles of road length.

8 At step 192, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of the prioritized
9 congestion events and traffic incidents based on road type. In one embodiment, the
10 central facility 26 may select traffic incidents and congestion events on expressways and
11 major arterial roads and modify their priority upward ahead of traffic incidents and
12 congestion events on less important roads. That is, one traffic incident on an expressway
13 is given a higher priority than traffic incidents and congestion events on less important
14 road types. In one embodiment, the traffic location table 110 may identify which linear
15 locations have the high priority by providing a rank or weighting factor. In one
16 embodiment, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of traffic incidents and
17 congestion events according to road type within predetermined ranges of road lengths.
18 For example, the central facility 26 may use road type to reorder the priority of all
19 congestion events and traffic incidents that have associated road lengths within an
20 established range of road lengths, such as from one to two miles of road length.

21 At step 194, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of the prioritized
22 congestion events and traffic incidents based on point location identification code
23 encompassed by the congestion events and traffic incidents. Similar to modifying
24 priority by road type, the central facility 26 may select traffic incidents and congestion
25 events that include important point locations and modify their priority upward ahead of
26 traffic incidents and congestion events that include less important point locations. That
27 is, one traffic incident that includes a point location representing a critical junction on an
28 expressway is given a higher priority than traffic incidents and congestion events
29 including less important point locations. In one embodiment, the traffic location table
30 110 may identify which point locations have the high priority by providing a rank or
31 weighting factor. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of

1 traffic incidents and congestion events within predetermined ranges of road lengths. For
2 example, the central facility 26 may use point location identification codes to reorder the
3 priority of all congestion events and traffic incidents that have associated road lengths
4 within an established range of road lengths, such as from one to two miles of road length.

5 At step 196, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of the prioritized
6 congestion events and traffic incidents based on co-location with or connection to another
7 event or incident. In one embodiment, congestion events related to traffic incidents are
8 given lower priority over congestion events for which there is no related traffic incident.
9 The central facility 26 identifies congestion events that share point location identification
10 codes with traffic incidents and modifies the priority of the congestion event downward.
11 That is, the central facility 26 lowers the priority of a congestion event sharing a group of
12 point location identification codes with a traffic incident, such as an accident. In one
13 embodiment, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of traffic incidents and
14 congestion events within predetermined ranges of road lengths. For example, the central
15 facility 26 may use co-location or connection of the events or incidents to reorder the
16 priority of all congestion events and traffic incidents that have associated road lengths
17 within an established range of road lengths, such as from one to two miles of road length.

18 At step 198, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of the prioritized
19 congestion events and traffic incidents based on direction associated with the congestion
20 events and traffic incidents. At certain times of the day, such as during morning rush
21 hour, the majority of the vehicles using the road network may be traveling in a direction
22 toward the center of a city. Accordingly, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of
23 the congestion events and traffic incidents to give higher priority to congestion events
24 and traffic incidents having a direction component that corresponds to a preferred
25 direction, such as into the city center during morning rush hour. The central facility 26
26 may select traffic incidents and congestion events that include the preferred direction and
27 modify their priority upward ahead of traffic incidents and congestion events that include
28 less important direction. That is, one traffic incident that includes the preferred direction
29 is given a higher priority than traffic incidents and congestion events including less
30 important directions. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 modifies the priority of
31 traffic incidents and congestion events within predetermined ranges of road lengths. For

1 example, the central facility 26 may use direction to reorder the priority of all congestion
2 events and traffic incidents that have associated road lengths within an established range
3 of road lengths, such as from one to two miles of road length.

4 Furthermore, at step 200, the central facility 26 may modify the priority of the
5 prioritized congestion events and traffic incidents based on duration or any other factor.

6 After the central facility 26 has prioritized the congestion events and traffic
7 incidents, the central facility 26 stores the prioritized congestion events and traffic
8 incidents in a prioritized traffic data repository 202.

9 Data prioritization is advantageous because a selected number of traffic messages
10 for broadcast may be selected based on the established priority with the higher priority
11 messages selected before the lower priority messages. Additionally, the traffic messages
12 may be broadcast and/or processed by the navigation system 30 based on the established
13 priority with the higher priority messages selected for broadcast and/or processing before
14 the lower priority messages. Additionally, traffic messages with a higher priority may be
15 broadcasted more frequently than messages with a lower priority.

16 The above description for prioritizing the congestion events and traffic incidents
17 illustrates one embodiment. Alternative embodiments for prioritizing the congestion
18 events and traffic incidents are possible. Alternatively, rather than creating a priority
19 based on road length and modifying the priority based on road length, any other factor
20 may be used to create the original priority, such as event code, duration, road type or any
21 other factors. Additionally, each factor may be weighted to determine an appropriate
22 prioritization. For example, the priority may be based upon a score provided by a
23 weighted equation considering numerous factors, such as road length, event code,
24 duration, road type or any other factors.

25

26 G. Data Formatting

27 1. General Formatting

28 Referring to Figure 4, the central facility 26 formats the prioritized traffic data
29 stored in the prioritized traffic data repository 202 into traffic messages 22 with a
30 formatting subprogram 104. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 may provide the
31 traffic messages 22 in a variety of different formats for transmission by different

1 broadcasters and for use with different end users. Figure 10 illustrates one example of
2 the data components of a traffic message 22. The traffic message 22 includes the
3 following data components: an event description 22(1), a location 22(2), a direction
4 22(3), an extent 22(4), a duration 22(5) and advice 22(6). In alternative embodiments,
5 the traffic message 22 may also include components that provide other information 22(n).

6 The event description component 22(1) may include data that describe a traffic
7 event type 22(1)(1) along with data that describe a level of severity 22(1)(2) of the traffic
8 condition 22(1)(1). By convention, the location portion 22(2) of a message 22 specifies
9 the location at which a traffic queue begins. This location may be referred to as the
10 primary location or the head. The message 22 also indicates a secondary location or tail.
11 The message 22 indicates the secondary location indirectly, i.e., by means of the direction
12 and extent 22(4). The extent 22(4) indicates how many location codes from the primary
13 location are affected at the level of severity (i.e., 22(1)(2)) indicated in the message. The
14 direction component 22(3) includes data that indicate the direction of traffic affected.
15 The duration component 22(5) provides an expected amount of time that the traffic
16 condition will likely exist. The advice component 22(6) provides a recommendation for a
17 diversion of route.

18 According to one embodiment, the traffic message 22 conforms to the standard
19 format for ALERT-C messages established in the RDS-TMC system. For example, in
20 the RDS-TMC system, the event description 22(1), including description 22(1)(1) and
21 severity 22(1)(2), is an ALERT-C event code, and the duration 22(5) is an ALERT-C
22 duration code. In the RDS-TMC system, the location 22(2) portion of the message 22
23 includes a RDS-TMC location code 204. The RDS-TMC location code 204 includes a
24 location number 204(1), a location table number 204(2), a country code 204 (3), and a
25 direction 204(4). The location number 204(1) is a unique number within a region to
26 which one location table (i.e., a database of numbers) corresponds. The location table
27 number 204(2) is a unique number assigned to each separate location table. The country
28 code 204(3) is a number that identifies the country in which the location referenced by
29 the location number 204(1) is located. The direction 204(4) takes into account bi-
30 directionality.

1 The central facility 26 may format the prioritized traffic data into traffic messages
2 22 that correspond to the ALERT-C messages established in the RDS-TMC system.
3 Additionally, different traffic message formats are possible. The different traffic message
4 formats may have event descriptions, location descriptions or duration descriptions
5 different from the format of the ALERT-C messages. To format the prioritized traffic
6 data into traffic messages 22, the central facility 26 performs the steps illustrated in
7 Figure 11.

8 Referring to Figure 11, at step 206, the central facility 26 formats the event code
9 component of each data record of the prioritized traffic data to provide the event
10 description component 22(1) of the traffic messages 22. The event description
11 component 22(1) may be in the form of a textual description of the event and its severity,
12 an event code according to RDS-TMC ALERT-C protocol or any other appropriate form.
13 If necessary, the central facility 26 converts the event code associated with each record of
14 the prioritized traffic data into the desired event description format with a conversion
15 table (or other suitable data structure).

16 At step 208, the central facility 26 formats the point location identification code,
17 direction and extent components of each data record of the prioritized traffic data to
18 provide the location 22(2), direction 22(3) and extent 22(4) components of the traffic
19 messages 22. The location 22(2), direction components 22(3) may be in the form of
20 location codes similar or different from the point location identification codes and
21 directions of the traffic location table 110, a textual description of the location, direction
22 and extent or any other appropriate form. If necessary, the central facility 26 converts the
23 point identification location code, direction and extent associated each data record of the
24 prioritized traffic data into the desired location code, direction and extent with a
25 conversion table (or other suitable data structure) in a similar manner as discussed above
26 in conjunction with resolving the collected data. The central facility 26 may convert the
27 point identification location code, direction and extent associated each record of the
28 prioritized traffic data into a textual description of the location using the road number
29 120, road name 122 and first name 124 components of the point location identification
30 code in the traffic location table 110. For example, the textual description may provide

1 the main road, a cross road at which the traffic incident begins and cross road at which
2 the traffic incident ends.

3 At step 210, the central facility 26 formats the duration component of each data
4 record of the prioritized traffic data to provide the duration component 22(5) of the traffic
5 messages 22. The duration component 22(5) may be in the form of an amount of time
6 until the traffic condition is expected to end, a time and date at which the traffic condition
7 is expected to end, a duration code according to RDS-TMC ALERT-C protocol or any
8 other appropriate form. If necessary, the central facility 26 converts the duration
9 associated each record of the prioritized traffic data into the desired duration form with a
10 conversion table (or other suitable data structure).

11 At step 212, the central facility 26 identifies a possible alternative route to avoid
12 the traffic condition for each data record of the prioritized traffic data for the advice
13 component 22(6) of the traffic messages 22. To generate the advice component 22(6),
14 the central facility 26 performs navigation functions using the prioritized traffic data. In
15 one embodiment, central facility 26 includes methods and programming such as disclosed
16 in U.S. Patent No. 6,438,561, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR USING REAL-
17 TIME TRAFFIC BROADCASTS WITH NAVIGATION SYSTEMS." U.S. Patent No.
18 6,438,561 discloses a method and system in which location reference codes used in the
19 prioritized traffic data records are used to provide route calculation that considers traffic
20 conditions.

21

22 **2. Formatting for Geographic Location Filtering**

23 Because the central facility 26 may develop traffic messages 22 for a large
24 geographic region 10, such as the continental United States of America, the central
25 facility 26 formats the prioritized traffic data, and thus the traffic messages 22, for
26 geographic location filtering at step 214 of Figure 11. In one embodiment, the central
27 facility 26 defines broadcast service areas 218 in the geographic region 10 as shown in
28 Figure 12. Each broadcast service area 218 contains a portion of the road network 12.
29 Each broadcast service area 218 may cover different portions of the road network 12 or
30 same portions of the road network. For example, one broadcast service area 218 may
31 cover the Los Angeles metropolitan area, another broadcast service area 218 may cover

1 the San Diego metropolitan area, and still another broadcast service area 218 may cover
2 both the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the San Diego metropolitan area.

3 In one embodiment, the traffic provider 24 predefines the broadcast service areas
4 218 and identifies which roads and locations are included within each of the broadcast
5 service areas 218. In another embodiment, the broadcaster predefines the broadcast
6 service areas 218 and identifies which roads and locations are included within each of the
7 broadcast service areas 218.

8 In one embodiment, the traffic location tables 110 include the broadcast service
9 areas 218 as the area locations in the location type column 118 (see Figure 5). Each
10 broadcast service area 218 has a location identification code, such as 00001 and 00002.
11 The roads and locations along the roads (linear locations and point locations of the traffic
12 location table 110) included in each of the broadcast service areas 218 contain the
13 identification code of their respective broadcast service areas in the area reference
14 column 128. In another embodiment, the central facility 26 establishes a broadcast
15 service area data structure that identifies the roads and locations along the roads included
16 in each of the broadcast service areas 218. In one embodiment, linear locations and point
17 locations may be located in multiple broadcast service areas.

18 To allow geographic location filtering of the traffic messages 22, the central
19 facility 26 associates each of the data records of the prioritized traffic data with the
20 broadcast service area code 220 corresponding to the broadcast service area 218 in which
21 the traffic condition is located. In one embodiment, the central facility 26 incorporates
22 the broadcast service area code 220 into the location component 22(2) of the traffic
23 message 22 (see Figure 10). For example, the broadcast service area code 220 may be
24 incorporated into the message in a similar manner as the location table number 204(2)
25 and the country code 204(3) in the RDS-TMC system.

26 Associating traffic messages 22 with the broadcast service area code 220 allows
27 the navigation system 30 to perform geographic location filtering on the received traffic
28 messages 22. The navigation system 30 that receives the traffic messages 22 may use the
29 broadcast service area code 220 to filter the received traffic messages into a set that is
30 more geographically relevant to the current location of the vehicle 16. For example, if
31 the vehicle 16 is located in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, the navigation system 30

1 may filter the received traffic messages to obtain a set of messages having the broadcast
2 service area code 220 corresponding to the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Additionally,
3 the traffic messages 22 may be filtered to obtain messages having the broadcast service
4 area code(s) 220 as specified by the user of the navigation system 30 or the user of the
5 non-vehicle 18. Furthermore, the navigation system 30 may filter the traffic messages to
6 obtain messages having broadcast service area codes 220 corresponding to a planned
7 route. Moreover, the navigation system 30 may filter the traffic messages to obtain
8 messages having the broadcast service area codes 220 corresponding to the extent of a
9 map display associated with the navigation system 30. In another embodiment, the traffic
10 messages may be filtered to obtain messages having the broadcast service area codes 220
11 corresponding to subscription information. For example, a driver may subscribe to a
12 broadcasting service to receive traffic messages for the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

13 After filtering the received traffic messages, the navigation system 30 processes
14 the traffic messages 22 in their prioritized order. By performing geographic location
15 filtering using the broadcast service area code, the navigation system may process
16 significantly less information to provide traffic related features.

17 Associating traffic messages 22 with the broadcast service area code 220 also
18 allows the traffic provider 24 to perform geographic location filtering of the traffic
19 messages 22 to transmit only a subset of the messages 22 to the broadcaster. The
20 broadcaster may want traffic messages 22 describing traffic conditions in only specific
21 geographic areas and not all of the geographic areas. The traffic provider may use the
22 broadcast service area code 220 to filter the traffic messages 22 to a set that relate to
23 conditions within the geographic areas specified by the broadcaster. Then, the traffic
24 provider 24 transmits the desired set of traffic messages 22 to the broadcaster. For
25 example, if the broadcaster only wants traffic messages 22 for the Los Angeles
26 metropolitan area, the traffic provider 24 would filter the traffic messages to obtain a set
27 of messages having the broadcast service area code 220 corresponding to the Los
28 Angeles metropolitan area.

29 Associating traffic messages 22 with the broadcast service area code 220 also
30 allows the broadcaster to perform geographic location filtering of the traffic messages 22.
31 The broadcaster may have separate broadcast equipment for different geographic areas

1 and wish to broadcast traffic messages 22 describing traffic conditions in each of the
2 separate geographic areas with the separate broadcast equipment. The broadcaster may
3 use the broadcast service area code 220 to filter the traffic messages 22 into different sets
4 that relate to conditions within each of the geographic areas. Then, the broadcaster
5 transmits the desired set of traffic messages 22 with the specified broadcast equipment.
6 For example, if the broadcaster has broadcast equipment in the Los Angeles metropolitan
7 area and the San Diego metropolitan area, the broadcaster would filter the traffic
8 messages to obtain one set of messages having the broadcast service area code 220
9 corresponding to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and another set having the broadcast
10 service area code 220 corresponding to the San Diego metropolitan area.

11 The broadcast service area codes 220 provide significantly more precise
12 geographic location filtering than provided in the RDS-TMC system. The country code
13 204(3) and location table number 204(2) in the RDS-TMC system only identify the
14 traffic table containing the location(s) specified by the message. The country code 204(3)
15 identifies which set of traffic tables must be used, i.e., the traffic tables pertaining to the
16 specified country of the country code.

17 Currently, the traffic table numbers are used for versioning, expansion or for
18 distinction between location numbering authorities. Versioning refers to the retiring of
19 old numbers, and expansion refers to a new table either replacing or supplementing an
20 existing table. Current table numbers have been assigned to broad geographic regions
21 including multiple states and multiple metropolitan areas. Once established, table
22 numbers are difficult to reassign or reorganize. For example, all interested parties,
23 including governmental agencies, must agree to the division and organization of
24 geographies between tables. Additionally, once a table number has been assigned, the
25 table number cannot be reassigned. Because the table numbers cannot be reassigned,
26 geographic areas already established and organized by table numbers cannot be split,
27 combined or modified in the future. Furthermore, expanding the table number to support
28 more than the current 64 tables of the ALERT-C format would require physical structure
29 change in many of the existing applications that use the traffic tables.

30 For these reasons, table numbers only enable broad geographic filtering. A single
31 traffic location table may include locations that cover multiple metropolitan areas. A

1 single country may also include multiple metropolitan areas. The broadcast service area
2 codes 220 allow many applications to perform geographic location filtering at a more
3 detailed level than provided in the RDS-TMC system, such a filtering by metropolitan
4 area or other geographic areas, while supporting the established table numbers.

5

6 H. Traffic Message Distribution

7 Referring to Figure 4, the central facility 26 distributes the formatted traffic
8 messages 22 for broadcast at step 106 with a distribution subprogram 108. In one
9 embodiment, the central facility 26 may distribute the traffic messages 22 to a variety of
10 different broadcasters. One commercial broadcaster may desire to receive all of the
11 traffic messages 22 formed from the prioritized traffic data records while another
12 commercial broadcaster may desire to receive a subset of the traffic messages 22 formed
13 from the prioritized traffic data records. To accommodate the different broadcasters, the
14 central facility 26 filters the traffic messages 22 into a desired set of traffic messages 22
15 as specified by the broadcaster.

16 For example, if the central facility 26 has traffic messages 22 that describe traffic
17 conditions across the United States, a broadcaster may desire only a set of the traffic
18 messages 22 that relate to traffic conditions in the Los Angles metropolitan area. For this
19 example, the central facility 26 performs geographic area filtering on the traffic messages
20 22 to obtain a set of traffic messages that have the broadcast service area code
21 corresponding to the Los Angles metropolitan area. The central facility 26 then
22 distributes the set of traffic messages that have the broadcast service area code
23 corresponding to the Los Angles metropolitan area to the broadcaster. Additionally, the
24 central facility 26 may perform geographic location filtering to provide a subset of the
25 traffic messages 22 that occur on certain specified roads. For filtering by road, the
26 central facility 26 filters the traffic messages 22 using the linear location identification
27 code associated with the point location identification codes of the traffic messages 22.

28 The central facility 22 also filters the traffic messages 22 by a number of
29 messages desired by the broadcaster. For example, the broadcaster may desire a set of
30 two hundred traffic messages 22. The central facility 22 provides the first two hundred
31 traffic messages 22 formed from the prioritized traffic data records. Additionally, the

1 broadcaster may desire a set of twenty traffic messages for the Los Angeles metropolitan
2 area. To provide the set of twenty Los Angeles traffic messages, the central facility 26
3 performs geographic area filtering on the traffic messages 22 from the prioritized traffic
4 data records to obtain a set of traffic messages that have the broadcast service area code
5 corresponding to the Los Angles metropolitan area. Next, the central facility provides the
6 first twenty messages from the set of traffic messages relating to the Los Angeles
7 metropolitan area.

8 In one embodiment, the central facility 26 transmits the traffic messages 22 to the
9 broadcaster with a streaming data feed comprised of packets of messages. A packet is a
10 group of traffic messages packaged in a manner to control the delivery and verification of
11 data in controllable data sizes. Each traffic message 22 is contained entirely within one
12 of a series of traffic packets. Figure 13a illustrates a traffic packet 222 including a first
13 header 222(1), a second header 222(2), a service provider message 222(3) and one or
14 more traffic messages 222(4).

15 The first and second headers 222(1) and 222(2) indicate the start of the service
16 provider message component 222(3) and the traffic message components 222(4).
17 Additionally, the headers verify data accuracy independent of the streaming transport
18 layer as know to those skilled in the art.

19 Figure 13b illustrates a format of the service provider message 222(3) of the
20 traffic packet 222. The service provider message 222(3) contains five bytes. The service
21 provider message 222(3) has the format of an ALERT-C message as specified by the
22 RDS-TMC system. The service provider message 222(3) reserves bits 7-5 of byte 1. Bit
23 4 of byte 1 specifies the message type that is set to 1 to indicate the service provider
24 message. Bits 3-0 of byte 1 identify the service and traffic location table provider. Bits
25 7-2 of byte 2 identifies the traffic location table number (table identification number 114
26 of Figure 5) containing the location information (point location identification code 116 of
27 Figure 5) provided in the following traffic message component 222(4). Bits 1-0 of byte 2
28 and bits 7-6 of byte 3 are reserved.

29 In the service provider message 222(3), bits 7-0 of bytes 4 and 5 identify the
30 broadcast service area code 220 of the location information provided in the following
31 traffic message(s) 222(4). Typically, bits 7-0 of bytes 4 and 5 of the ALERT-C message

1 as specified by the RDS-TMC system are used to identify alternative frequency
2 information. The alternative frequency information specifies the frequencies of other
3 broadcasts provided by a network radio stations that broadcast the same traffic service.
4 By identifying the broadcast service area code 220 using the portion of the ALERT-C
5 message normally reserved for alternative frequency information, the service provider
6 message identifies the broadcast service area code 220 for use by the end user or
7 broadcaster for geographic location filtering of the traffic messages. Using the portion
8 normally reserved for alternative frequency information provides advantage when
9 broadcast is by satellite radio or cellular phone in which the alternative frequency
10 information is non-applicable.

11 Figure 13c illustrates a format of the traffic message 222(4) of the traffic packet
12 222. Each traffic message 222(4) contains five bytes. The traffic message 222(4) shown
13 in Figure 13c has the format of an ALERT-C single group message as specified by the
14 RDS-TMC system. The traffic message 222(4) reserves bits 7-5 of byte 1. Bit 4 of byte
15 1 specifies the message type that is set to 0 to indicate the traffic message or ALERT-C
16 message. Bit 3 of byte 1 is set to zero identifying that the ALERT-C message is a single
17 group message type. The traffic message 222(4) may also have the format of multi-group
18 ALERT-C message as known to one skilled in the art.

19 Referring to Figure 13c, bits 2-0 of byte 1 provides the duration code 22(5)
20 indicating the expected duration of the traffic condition identified in the traffic message
21 222(4). Bit 7 of byte 2 provides a diversion 22(6) that is set to zero recommending no
22 diversion. Bit 6 of byte 2 provides the direction 22(3) of traffic flow affected by the
23 traffic condition (0 represents positive direction, 1 represents negative direction). Bits 5-
24 3 of byte 2 provide the extent 22(4) of the traffic condition. Bits 2-0 of byte 2 and bits 7-
25 0 of byte 3 provide the event code 22(1) of the traffic condition. Bits 7-0 of bytes 4 and 5
26 provide location information 22(2) (point location identification code 116 of Figure 5).

27 In one embodiment, more than one traffic message 222(4) follows the service
28 provider message 222(3). All traffic messages 222(4) following a service provider
29 message 222(3) are related to the traffic location table identification number and
30 broadcast service area code contained in the last service provider message 222(3). If the
31 traffic location table identification number or broadcast service area code changes for the

1 next traffic message 222(4), the service provider message 222(3) indicating the new
2 traffic location table identification number or broadcast service area code is supplied
3 before the next traffic message 222(4).

4 The above description for distributing the traffic messages 22 illustrates one
5 embodiment. Alternative embodiments for distributing the traffic messages are possible.

6 In an alternative embodiment, the central facility 26 directly broadcasts the traffic
7 messages 22. To broadcast the traffic messages, the central facility 26 includes
8 equipment and programming 20(3) that includes interfaces to transmitters, programming
9 that communicates formatted messages at regular intervals to the transmitters, and so on.

10

11 In another alternative embodiment, the traffic messages developed and
12 transmitted may include information other than the traffic and road condition
13 information. For example, the traffic messages may include weather related information
14 relevant to portions of the road network. It is intended that the foregoing detailed
15 description be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting and that it is understood that
16 the following claims including all equivalents are intended to define the scope of the
17 invention.

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